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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1919

**Military training gives the benefit
of physical development to all the
students and not simply to the few,
as is the case with athletics.**
—W. B. Fleming.

Article 10

When the senate came to the reservation regarding Article 10 of the covenant of the League of Nations it made an assault upon the heart of the covenant, according to the view of the president and his supporters. With the adoption of such a reservation, the president believed that this country would be practically left outside the league. But we do not think so, unless the other league members had some sinister design upon us and in that case or safest place would be outside.

The reservation is not a refusal to accept our proper obligations under the league. It does not indicate that we would ever evade an obligation which the council might attempt to impose upon us. It merely leaves us free to act. This reservation was proposed to quiet apprehension of the super-government which many professed to see in the process of setting up. It was nothing more than a strong assertion of Americanism. With the adoption of this reservation and the first one, regarding our decision as to performance of our obligations in case of our withdrawal from the league, our sovereignty is secure.

We are not placed without the league. If it is the purpose of the league only to preserve peace; to prevent injustice and the oppression of weak nations we shall still be at liberty to take part in the execution of those objects.

Opponents of this and other radical reservations have constantly pointed out that we are already safeguarded by the voting arrangement in the council, against being forced to any course of action we do not want to take. The single vote of our representative, it has been urged, is a sufficient sheet anchor. But that safeguard is in his hands alone and not in the proper hands of congress or the people where it belongs, where every power affecting the people should belong.

With Article 10 without such a reservation, as has been adopted our representative for whose restriction by his own government no provision is made in the covenant, a wholly irresponsible person could elect to throw us into a war on the other side of the world. But in no event would we go to war unless it should be the will of the people that we should do so. We would merely disregard the obligation we had assumed under Article 10 without reservation, and we would thereby incur the resentment of the other league members who could justly reproach us with a charge of broken faith.

It is certainly better that there should be conveyed to the other members in the beginning, our purpose under article 10; they should be apprised that we have decided to be the judge of our obligations under the covenant and that congress shall continue to be found at the old stand when any question of this country going to war arises.

With such an understanding in advance, we will not be open at any time to the accusation of broken faith. If this nation or any member nation cannot be trusted to weigh and judge its own obligation for the preservation of the peace of the world, it cannot be of great service in the league.

Americans

"We are Americans; we cannot fight our government," said John L. Lewis, acting head of the mine workers yesterday morning when it was decided to recall the strike order affecting more than 400,000 miners, bringing to an end an uprising which had caused the greatest apprehension ever produced by a strike in this country.

The mine leaders yielded to a mandate of the court that could not have ended the strike if the leaders had elected to continue it. They might have been sent to jail, though we doubt whether the government would have gone that far. At any rate, the government could not have put the miners back into the mines against their will. It was a patriotic thing that the general committee of the mine workers did, in pleasing contrast to the recent threat of Timothy Shea of one of the railway brotherhoods, that his organization would pay no attention to impending legislation.

The mine workers by the action of the committee yesterday morning have been placed in a much stronger position. They have placed the federal government under an obligation to investigate their grievances and we think that there will result a reform of the soft coal mining industry which has been left to run itself to the great disadvantage of the miners and the public.

If the government should not do this it could no longer appeal to the patriotism of the miners who the next time might not feel so strong an urge of Americanism.

The course the government had taken was a most drastic one. It was the most conspicuous instance of government by mandate to which this country has ever been treated. But it was justified by the need of it. The need of it, however, does not justify the previous laxity of the government in dealing with the bituminous industry.

A Crossing Accident

At an inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of a woman who was killed when struck by an automobile near a crossing it was found, and very prop-

erly, so far as concerned the woman driver of the automobile, that the accident was unavoidable. It appeared that she had approached the crossing slowly, at not more than seven miles an hour, that she stopped for cross-wise traffic; that she started up when she saw an aged woman directly in front of her; that she threw out the clutch and stopped until the woman had cleared the path of the automobile by three or four feet; that she then proceeded in low, when the old lady stepped backward directly in front of the automobile when it was too late to stop.

The driver could not possibly have divined that action of the victim nor could any one else have done so. But there was here a bit of testimony by the driver which may have had a most important bearing upon the case and which if pursued might have led to a verdict, that, so far as concerned the driver of another automobile, the accident was not unavoidable.

The driver said that immediately behind her was another automobile which she thought was about to pass her; at any rate, it was so far out of line on her left that she thought it was the intention of the driver to pass. If she thought so, the old woman may well have thought so and in what seemed to her the new and more imminent danger and in the confusion caused thereby, might have stepped back into the path of the car she had already safely crossed.

This brings us again to the subject of passing automobiles at street intersections, the most fruitful cause of rear end and amiship collisions.

The one thing which seems the most difficult to get into the heads of drivers of cars is that they must not pass at street intersections. Yet they do so; at almost any hour of the day we may see this done at an unguarded crossing. The safe thing and the only safe thing for the driver of a car following another to do, is to assume that the driver of the car in front intends to turn at the crossing. It is none of the business of the driver of the rear car whether the driver of the forward car has signalled or not; the signal would not have been for him if it had been given. It is his business to remain behind and in line until the intersection has been passed.

Every driver of a car who passes or attempts to pass at a crossing should be arrested and so heavily fined that he would remember the mulcting whenever thereafter he might be approaching a crossing.

This practice is far more dangerous than that of speeding even on city streets between intersections. No man need be in so much of a hurry as to fail to keep his place at a crossing. He may lose a second or so by doing so but if he neglects to do so, he may lose much more time than that attending an inquest or a trial for damages. He ought to lose not less than thirty days in jail.

Driving out of line at intersections should be prohibited also. Though one may have no intention of passing, the fact that he is out of line on the left, affords a reasonable presumption that he has taken a position to pass.

We have jay drivers as well as jay walkers. The latter are happily decreasing in numbers but the former seem to be increasing.

A PROBLEM FOR THE CHURCH

By the Rev. Charles Stetle

More dangerous than any opposing religious system is the church's apparent failure to recognize the influence of the social and physical conditions which affect many of those whom it is seeking to win. These conditions have more to do with their alienation from the church than is generally supposed.

Do you recall that for a time the children of Israel would not hearken to Moses because of the "rigor of their toil," even though he came with a message even though it were preached by an angel sent from heaven.

The filthy slum, the dark tenement, the unsanitary factory, the long hours of toil, the breaking labor, the inability to pay necessary doctor's bills in times of sickness, the poor and insufficient food, the lack of leisure, the swift approach of old age, the dismal future—these weigh down the hearts and lives of vast multitudes in our cities.

Many have almost forgotten how to smile. To laugh is a lost art. The look of care has come so often and for so long a period at a time that it is now forever stamped upon their faces. The lines are deep and hard. Their souls—their ethical souls—are all but lost.

No hell in the future can be worse to them than the hell in which they now are. They fear death less than they do sleep. Some, indeed, long for the sun, dawning not to take their own lives.

To such what does it matter whether the doors of the church are closed or open? What attraction has the flowery sermon, or the polished oration? What meaning have the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man? Where is God? they ask; and what cares man? they say. It is in meeting the needs of these that the church will be severely tested in coming days.

A New York newspaper sent to the opera a woman who has become a leader among the masses of the people of its great east side, particularly among the foreign element. She then told the story of her impressions in the columns of that journal. Here is part of it:

"What interested me most was the condition of the people. I had never before in a public place seen so many women in all their extravagance of dress—their satins and silks and gold cloth, their laces and jewels. And yet I was told by one who knows that this was a quiet, modest display compared with that of other evenings; that Wednesday's assemblage is rarely so 'brilliant' as those on Monday and Friday. Here was represented no slight amount of human labor. A gown, a glove, a shoe, a jewel, a bit of lace, a fan. A million men and women—aye and children!—laboring for these idle sisters.

"If we consider also all they possess that they have not brought with them—a heap of gowns, of jewels, wardrobes bursting with their stores; houses, automobiles, carriages, silver and gold plate, collections of wonderful things of the world, rich carpets, tapestries, ornaments, many books, fine paintings—and leisure! Leisure! Think of it! Time to grow, time to learn, time to see, time to hear, to absorb the best things of life; time to get culture, refinement, learning, knowledge, wisdom.

"A million people working for them and they render no service in return. And yet, no widespread, keen realization among them of the deep injustice of grinding the lives and the health and the hopes of the workers into unearned profits!

"The world that works is waking up! and waking particularly to a sense of its own great power. Some day they will peacefully take that justice which is now denied them, and not only for themselves, but for all."

THE WIDOW'S MITES

And Jesus sat over against the treasury, and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury; and many that were rich cast in much.

And there came a certain poor widow, and she threw in two mites, which made a farthing.

And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury.

For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living.

An aged widow, living on a farm of a few acres at Craggy Mountain, N. C., the sole support for four orphan grandchildren, walked 11 miles to the West End Baptist Church, of Raleigh, to contribute 20 cents to the Baptist \$15,000,000 campaign.

So you see, the world hasn't changed so much in the last 1900 years. And we believe today there are countless millions of human beings who will say with us that this North Carolina widow gave more than all the others who contributed to the \$15,000,000 church fund.

Mayor's Daughter Secretary's Bride



Five Women Represent Millions

By George B. Waters

The group of women that is sure to make the greatest impression on the International Congress of Working Women is the one from Poland.

There are five of them and they are full of the spirit of hope and encouragement, yet they represent millions of working women that have less for which to be thankful, except their independence, than any other people who inhabit the earth.

"We want the practice of American," Mme. Constanta, Olchewaska, Lodz, Poland, representing the Polish Trade Union of Christian Textile Workers when asked what America could do for the nation that hasn't had its first anniversary of freedom yet. "All we want is sympathy, for the Americans to know that children are still being starved, that the women are suffering and that only a third of the people are at work. And we want them to know that we, with all our sorrows, are happy and grateful to America."

Mrs. Olchewaska said when she told her 5-year-old grandchild good-bye before coming to the conference she asked her, "What shall grandma bring you from America?" The baby answered, "I would like to have a doughnut and some flour." The children of Poland have forgotten the luxuries and think only of the necessities.

Mme. Yadviga, Lukashuk, Warsaw, tailoress, representing the Federation of United Trade Unions of Poland, said that the people of Poland would be supremely happy if they had had the blessings they have seen in America. She represents 600,000 Polish working women.

Mme. Sophie Dobranska, another of the Polish delegates representing office workers, said the delegates would not see America, but had to get their ideas with the women of the world are going to do and get back to Poland. The government there is ready to adopt any legislation they recommend. In Poland there is no controversy between labor and capital, the reason

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

(Copyright, 1919, by William F. Remondino)



The young lady across the way says she saw in the paper that the suffragan bishop of New York had been made regular bishop and she hoped his new duties would cause him to lose interest in votes for women.

NEW YORK—Mayor John F. Hylan's daughter has married her father's secretary. The bridegroom is John P. Sinnott. Here they are leaving the church.

being that there is no capital. The workers have things all to themselves. "Starting even with the world, we expect to organize our industry on a co-operative basis," said Mme. Felixa Konopaska, representing the Polish Trade Union of Garment Workers. Telephone Operators, Clerks and Shoe Workers. "An example of how it works in our establishment in which military uniforms are made. We sold shares at \$5 each, no person being allowed more than \$10. The garment workers who run the machinery bought the stock. With a very crude plant we are turning out 50 uniforms a day. We are still at war with the bolsheviks and the Germans and the government is buying them. We have an army of 600,000 men fighting."

CHURCH MEETINGS PROMISE SUCCESS: EVANGELIST HERE



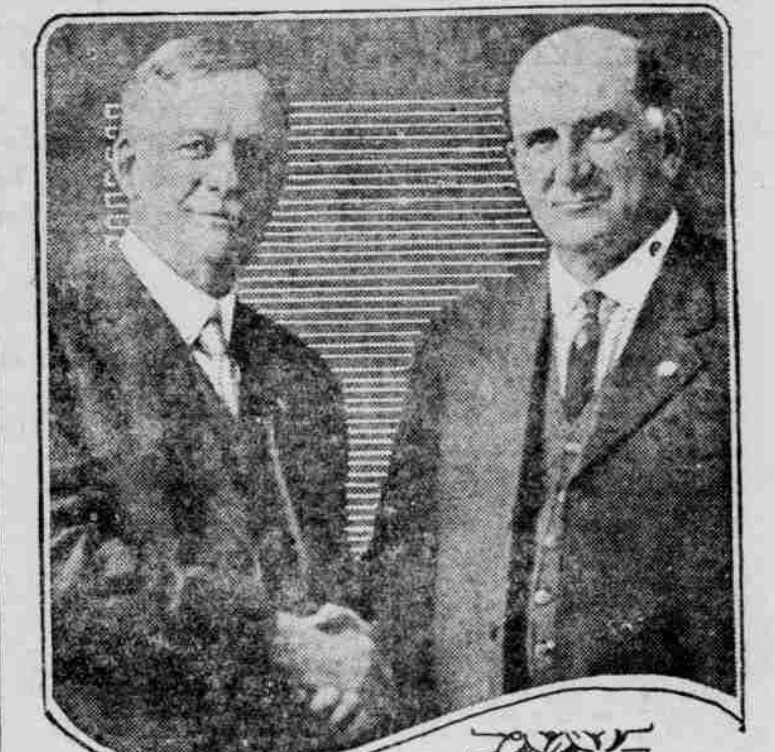
JOSEPH OWEN
Evangelist at Methodist church revival

The special meetings now in progress at the First Methodist Episcopal church with Joseph Owen as the evangelist, promise to be very successful. The committee states:

"Mr. Owen is a capable, highly trained man who has a message for the people and who knows how to deliver it. Mr. Owen is not a sensationalist, but rather preaches the gospel in a sane, logical way. The fact that Mr. Owen's people have a wonderful record for being preachers may have something to do with his ability along that line for his great-grandfather on his mother's side was a preacher, his mother's father was a Methodist preacher, his own father is a Methodist preacher and district superintendent, and his father has three brothers who are preachers. Mr. Owen himself has two brothers who are preachers. Mr. Owen is being assisted in his work here by Fred Canaday who has a remarkable voice and who, before his conversion, was a professional vaudeville singer.

Spoke Monday Night
Mr. Owen spoke on the general theme of revivals Monday evening. The text, "Wilt thou not revive us again?" was taken from the 85th Psalm. The speaker said in part: "These words on the lips of David

FRAZIER GIVES HAND ON PLUMB PLAN



GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Governor Frazier, author of the "Plumb Plan" for the operation and control of the railroads, met in Grand Forks when Plumb spoke at the reconstruction conference of the University of North Dakota. Frazier is the first governor to publicly announce approval of the "Plumb plan." Plumb is at the left.

were both a confession and a prayer. The confession was that a revival was needed. The prayer was that God would show mercy and let the revival come that glory might dwell in the land. We must in these days keep before us constantly the meaning and results of a divine visitation. It means more than a protracted meeting simply. It means deeper than a more spiritual exhilaration on the part of the people of God. It has greater content than an unkindled desire to get to heaven. Its first interest is not with dying grace but with a grace that enables us to dare and to do here and now as the Lord shall direct.

"We get an insight into the meaning of a revival, when we study the word revive. The primary meaning of the word is to make to live again. That means that our Christ is to call men out of the graves of their own sin and transgression into newness of life. A secondary meaning of the word is to refresh, rejuvenate, to revitalize. We may not be wholly dead and yet greatly need the showers of blessing.

"We see the meaning of revival, also by the classes of people it is to reach with inspiration and help. The sinful are to be awakened, their consciences are to be aroused, they are to be persuaded to flee their unclean and indifferent. The backsliders are to be sought and found. They who have left the house of worship, who have lost interest in the things of the kingdom, upon whose lips testimony has died and out of whose hearts peace has gone, these are to be brought back to the Father's house.

"The faithful of the fold need a revival. There is much ahead to be possessed. We need a deeper love, a more ardent devotion, a stronger faith. The victory of the past pales in the presence of opportunity of today.

"Do we need a revival? Labor unrest, economic strife, the selfish fencing of class against class reveal unmistakably the need. Do we need a revival? When homes are peaceless and parents are powerless there must be a revival. Do we need a revival? Till the voice of conscience is heard in ringing forceful appeal in the land there shall be evidence of the need. Do we need a revival? So long as heathen are being born faster than they are being evangelized, so long as the church merely holds her own in a defensive warfare against the world spirit and is without power for offensive effort, there shall be need.

"Can a revival be had? Yes, when we make personal preparation for its coming. When we sing, 'Send a word wide revival and begin in me.' When we pray like the man of Galilee prayed in the mountains alone; when we pray as Jesus prayed in the garden of Gethsemane on the night of His betrayal. We can have a revival when we are willing to be personal ambassadors for the king anywhere and any time. The king's business requires haste. The fields are white, the laborers are few. Who will bear His call today?

AMERICANIZATION THEME ON FRIDAY

The literature and art department of the Washington Woman's club will hold a meeting at the Washington school house, corner of Northern and Fourteenth avenues, Friday, November 14. Miss May Noble, chairman of the department of art of the state federation, will give an address on art. Miss Louise Freeland will speak to the club upon Americanization, having for three years been in charge of that work in the city of New York.

The vocal numbers of the program will be given by Miss Lotta Fabian and Miss Nellie Caswell, who are both well and favorably known in eastern musical circles. Mrs. C. W. Hunter of Glendale, will also be on the program. The piano numbers will be given by Miss Eva Brownberger and Miss Grace Grimes.

The hostesses for the day are Mrs. A. H. Westfall and Mrs. Pearl K. Beatty, assisted by the Misses Virginia Lockett and Geraldine Butler. Mrs. Rudolph Kuchler is chairman.

HERE TO START BRANCH FACTORY

Edward M. Snuffin, branch manager of the Ajax Rubber company of Los Angeles, arrived in Phoenix yesterday for the purpose of establishing a factory branch here for his company.

He will investigate the Arizona field for his company and make recommendations as to their future policy here. The Ajax people have never entered the Arizona field, due to the fact that during the war their output was practically commandeered by the government, and they were hardly able to supply their old customers let alone new ones. Following the release of the Ajax factories from war duty, new territory is being developed by the company.

What was called "burning rock" by the Indians, along the San Saba and Colorado rivers in Texas, is oil-bearing shale, said by geologists to be the last great oil reserve of America.

A Norwegian civil engineer has planned a water tunnel from the Mediterranean under Jerusalem to the Dead sea, a distance of 37 miles, for the creation of a power plant in Palestine.

DAILY CREED

By Edmund Vance Cooke

Even as the Sun, which rules the day
And floods the land with light,
But leaves us to become the prey
Of shadows in the night,
Yet still we found our faith upon
The reappearance of the dawn.

Even as the Year which warms the birth
Of harvests to the mold,
But fails the pale and cowering earth,
When winter's winds are cold,
We never doubt that he will bring
The recrudescence of the spring.

Even as our Race is warm of blood
With feet set on the upward path,
Yet often wallows in the mud
Of hatred, violence and wrath,
Yet still we build our faith anew
That man is just and man is true.



EDMUND VANCE COOKE

FIRST CASUALTY OF THE HUNTING SEASON

